



Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

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104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50c above the regular price of the Farmer one year in advance.

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Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

The Maine hospital fund now amounts to \$1500, and is steadily increasing.

The present total strength of the army, regular and volunteer is 227,000.

There should be no delay in applying the Bordeaux mixture to the potatoes to prevent disease rather than check. Don't wait until too late.

"The last issue of the Maine Farmer, was one of the best ever received at our table," writes one of our old time subscribers.

This issue of the Maine Farmer will be found well worth preserving for future reference. The article on tuberculosis is a valuable contribution upon this important subject.

The necessity for extending our markets and providing for the sale of our manufactured products, has strangely modified individual views regarding protection.

Admiral Dewey's action in the matter of German interference with the Philippine rebels shows that we have a naval commander at Manila who needs no instructions from Washington.

The Maine Farmer is the first to publish the results of the very complete tests made at the State Experiment Station to determine the curative powers of tuberculin or the remedial effects of isolation.

If all the tests for adulterations result as did the one hundred made by the Mass. Board of Health we may still ask for daily bread without fear of being fed on clay or mineral deposits. These showed nothing worse than corn starch and gluten meal.

Every lover of flowers will do well to preserve the issue of the Maine Farmer, for July 7, containing the complete address of Miss Anna Eaton, one of the most successful florists in central Maine. It is full of suggestions for future work.

Who can measure the possibilities of a nation when, burdened by a heavy debt in time of great emergency, more than a quarter of a million of inhabitants subscribe for a three per cent. loan, their subscriptions aggregating over one billion, one hundred million dollars.

One of the greatest achievements in modern railroad transportation has been accomplished near Pittsburg, where molten iron is being hauled a distance of five miles in tanks from the furnaces to the rolling mills, the expense of a second melting being thus avoided.

Ten thousand stand of arms and ten million rounds of ammunition turned over by the Spaniards at Santiago will be turned to good account. The guns will probably take the place of the old Springfield rifles about which so much criticism has been heard.

You do not want to pass by the special announcement in this issue of the Standard War Atlas, not the small one advertised elsewhere, but a large volume, complete in every respect. The Maine Farmer has the exclusive sale of these in Maine and the premium is one not to be lost by any subscriber.

Already complications are arising over the proclamation issued by Pres. McKinley and it may be necessary to fight the insurgents for whose assistance this war commenced. Evidently all they desire of us is that we drive out the Spaniards and then withdraw all our forces.

If the laws of the State are to be openly set aside and defied by any town, upon petition of business men, the village of Dexter will lead the procession. It will require months to recover the healthy tone lost during the past few weeks, and meanwhile the town will suffer.

The New York city council by unanimous vote have passed an ordinance to forbid profane language in public places under a fine not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$10, for each offence. It is to be hoped this departure may be contagious and be adopted by other cities and towns.

How the stamps on checks help the Government along is manifest at a glance when it is remembered that the New York Clearing House handles about two hundred thousand checks daily. As every one of these bears a two-cent stamp, these figures mean the payment of \$4000 a day to the treasury in New York alone.

The press of Maine is commenting favorably upon the proposed law against weeds, suggested by the Maine Farmer in our last issue. Believing such legislation necessary it will be vigorously pushed by the Farmer, until final action is taken. Whatever will promote the interests of Maine agriculture will receive the earnest support of its agricultural paper.

It remains for a Bath clergyman to attempt the most novel attraction for a Sunday service. Rev. W. H. VanHousen will preach a bicycle sermon at the church in Day's Ferry, Woolwich, Sunday. Both bicyclists are invited to cross the river on the ferry, ride the four miles to church and attend the service after which the ladies of the society will serve a lunch free of charge to all wheelmen and wheelwomen.

The large naval lesson of this war, that we have formidable sea power with which the world must reckon seriously from now on, has been written so plainly in the splendid achievements of our navy as to be visible to every one. The people of this country have learned with perhaps only less astonishment than our friends and enemies abroad that we have a great, if not a large navy, worthy of its traditions in skill and courage as in ships and guns, and capable of mighty deeds. Even the newspapers which made all manner of sport of our ships, guns and soldiers, are now loudest in praise of each. It has been a costly object lesson but it has brought conviction.

The results attaching to the question, warrant publication and justify a careful reading of the review of the tests made by Maine and New Hampshire authorities to determine the possibilities of curing a case of tuberculosis. Dr. G. H. Bailey treats the question in his usual vigorous manner and presents conclusions forced upon him by study, observation and experience. After all which has been written and spoken upon this question there is still wanting a healthy spirit of investigation and Dr. Bailey is doing the State good service in holding public attention to this important subject. What the public ought to demand is a healthy product, and the sure means of securing the same must be a subject of importance alike to producers and consumers.

A SHARP DROUTH.
Since July 1, a sharp drouth has prevailed throughout Central and Southern Maine, reducing the hay crop on old fields—cutting off the strawberry and raspberry crops, drying up the pastures, and in many cases injuring corn, potatoes and grain. The hay crop is being harvested in superior condition, but great damage has been wrought upon the exposed grass roots. The rainfall of Drouth simply served to check the drouth and much more will be needed to feed the growing plants. Pastures are suffering greatly for more rain.

FITS AND MISFITS.

One of the saddest sights seen is that of a man struggling against adversity, conscious that the life he is leading is not the one for which his tastes and talents would have dictated. All along the way one reads the story of fits and misfits. Applause is freely given him, who, finding his natural sphere, fills this measure of life, backed by unbounded enthusiasm. Such achievements rank as the works of genius while side by side walk those of greater talents, cramped by adverse circumstances, unknown to the world, and having but dim consciousness themselves of the latent powers of brain and body.

Speaker Reed, in writing recently of Omar D. Conger, a former member of Congress from Michigan, who lately died, referred to him as a forgotten leader. For many years he was one of the most active leaders of the House, occupying a position in prominence then like that held by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio at present. It gained for him a seat in the Senate at last. He took this, and from that time, dropped almost entirely out of public notice. The life of the House fitted him in the Senate he was a complete misfit. No man can do his best unless consciously and unconsciously he fits into the niche he is filling, adjusts harmoniously with surroundings, and feels the inspiration as well as the friction from the touch of elbows all about. The failure in life come more largely from misfits than from any other cause. The man who fits succeeds.

IRRIGATION.

The dry wave which for four weeks has been passing over Maine, causing heavy loss to small fruit and early vegetable growers, furnishes an object lesson in support of the claim for irrigation not to be obtained in any other manner. One of the leading truck farmers of New England, when his irrigating plant was complete, hoped that a drouth might prevail. This may be the extreme of selfishness but it illustrates the complete freedom of the man who can feed his fields with moisture when he pleases and be independent of the weather. It means that if the strawberry growers of Maine could have been equipped with a good water supply the past three weeks the yield in this State would have been fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than the crop just harvested. It means that the raspberry and blackberry crops which promised so rich a harvest three weeks ago would have been saved and the vegetable fields made rich and thrifty where now growth has nearly stopped.

An irrigating plant capable of protecting the fruits, flowers and vegetables is coming to be a necessity in these later days, an item to be figured in the gross outlay of every successful truck farmer. J. H. Hale, the great small fruit grower declares that "by irrigation from twenty to thirty per cent. can be added to any strawberry crop." Berry and vegetable men in other States have been forced to adopt some method for supplying their fields with moisture independent of the rain fall, and to this the growers of Maine must come. Irrigation is sure to be a necessity with the successful small fruit culturist in years to come. The only thing to consider now is the cheapest and surest means of obtaining a complete water supply and distributing the same over and through the cultivated acres.

INSECT PESTS.

Dear Farmer: During the past week of perfect weather the farmers have harvested a large quantity of hay of far better quality than last year's growth.

The drouth has checked the growth of garden crops somewhat. Small fruit promised to be abundant, and even now a good rain would bring it up to 100 per cent. Plums are abundant, pears a failure so far as I have observed, and apples about 25 per cent. Potatoes quite good, corn fair.

I enclose part of an apple leaf containing eggs such as I have never before seen and would like to understand. I retain a few eggs for experiment.

Since receiving your kind reply to my inquiry about the bud moth, infesting scum buds of the apple, I have observed a larger species of a lighter color that acts in the same way with buds on the main tree. I find the scum bud moth, whose mature larva measures 1-16 inch in length, and is very dark brown, to be quite a hindrance to the grafter. I have tried a film of grafting tape over the bud, on scion, when set, and also hellebore in solution, both with questionable success. Can any reader give a good method of protecting the tender young bud?

Very truly,
W. E. GORHAM, M. D.

Answered by Prof. F. L. Harvey, State University, Orono.

The specimens sent were dead and shriveled and I can only say that they were the larvae of some leaf eating beetle. The egg like masses on the leaf were apparently only excreta of the larva. There are several species of small bud moths in Maine that work on the buds and leaves of apple trees. I know of no better way than to spray with arsenic compound in the spring when the buds are unfolding.

Yours very truly,
F. L. HARVEY.

For Subscriber.

Mr. Editor: The plant which you sent for determination is known as Virginia Ground Cherry, (physalis virginica). It is a relative to what is commonly called the husk tomato. The fruit enlarges after blossoming and the calyx becomes inflated and encloses the fruit. These plants belong to the same family as the tomato and potato. The plant is not regarded as poisonous and is not a very bad weed. Probably the seed came from the West where the plant is common.

Yours truly,
F. L. HARVEY.

—Farmer Campbell, at the Maine Insane Hospital, has harvested about three hundred tons of fine hay and will round out another hundred before he finishes Saturday night. On Monday, he fed in sixty-four tons of good hay as was ever housed, one load weighing 4800.

SANTIAGO OURS.

15,000 Prisoners Captured. Now for Porto Rico.

The story of the past week is one crowded full of lessons, the significance of which no one dares wait to consider. The current grows stronger daily, bearing this nation away from its old moorings, out into unknown waters. At the hour of going to press last week the forces about Santiago were waiting the answer to Gen. Shafter's third demand to surrender. At three o'clock, Thursday afternoon, the glad tidings were received from Gen. Miles:

PLATA, July 14, Secretary of War, Washington: Before Santiago, July 14. Gen. Toral formerly surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself. (Signed) Nelson A. Miles, Major General of the Army.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral includes about one-third of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The Western line, as described by Gen. Shafter, begins at Aserradero, a point on the southern Cuban coast about 25 miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba, and runs almost due north 50 miles to Dos Palmas, thence northeast to the city of Sagua de Panama, on the northern coast. It comprises something like 5,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 125,000, when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee.

This closes the first chapter of an eventful three months to these United States. Next will follow the transportation of the troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, nearly a thousand Spanish sailors drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers, 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet has had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and with the Spanish squadrons.

After vexatious delays the terms were finally agreed upon and at noon on Sunday the American flag was hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present.

A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms, the band played national airs, and a light battery fired a salute of 21 guns.

A perfect entanglement of defenses was found within the city, so that Gen. Shafter declares that fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5000 lives to have taken it.

The ordinance officers reported about 7000 rifles turned in Sunday and 600,000 cartridges.

At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of modern guns about six inch, also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns which become our property.

Secretary Alger expressed his deep gratification at the culmination of the Santiago campaign.

"It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck and endurance of the American soldiers. Now that their efforts have brought final success I believe their campaign will be recorded as one of the most glorious pages of our military history. Not more than 10,000 men were engaged when the most serious fighting occurred, but they pushed forward and created a condition which has brought the surrender of 25,000 men."

The happy conclusion of the campaign against Santiago affords the President and his advisers intense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details have been cleared away, the expedition against Porto Rico absorbs the attention of the President. He fully realizes that the war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue only by pressing the advantages already gained, and as one of the officials expressed it to-night: "The President proposes to strike while the iron is hot."

Portsmouth, N. H., July 17.—Count von Goetzen, military attaché of the German embassy at Washington, who was at Santiago, and returned on the Harvard, said:

"The Spaniards at San Juan fought well, but the Americans fought better. The shooting of the Spaniards was fairly good; that of the Americans was surprising. The men sprang to their work with tremendous vigor. It was an important lesson, from which other nations may profit. I did not see much of the work of the volunteers, but I am told it was fully up to that of the regulars. The dash and spirit displayed by the 6th and 18th Infantry which came under my observation was marvelous. I never saw troops fight better."

President McKinley has issued a proclamation providing for governing the district of Santiago.

The United States will take immediate steps to collect the custom revenues at Santiago as a war contribution and it is not improbable that a government customs office will be opened there at once. This action will be taken pending the final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

As it is understood to be the policy of the President to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn, the belief remains in official circles that the Spaniards will put off the inevitable until their last stronghold in Cuba is lost, before making an effort looking to cessation of hostilities, though the loss of Porto Rico and the presence of our fleet in Spanish waters will materially change the situation.

All the while there are possibilities of further complications, especially with Germany, as the commander of the cruiser at Manila seems to continue to defy American authority, and evidently for a purpose. As this gunboat was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop.

When the Irene refused to obey a shell was sent across her bow and a small boat went to discover what she was doing.

The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

It is reported that Admiral Von Diederick, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Capt. Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortal as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey himself knew.

Almost immediately after the Spanish flag was hauled down at Santiago, steam launches commanded by Lieuts. Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be of the formidability of the Spanish fleet in the afternoon they were all exploded.

Six or seven steamers in the harbor fall prizes to the navy and army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island, and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that there has no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be soon swelled to 40,000 men, and, if necessary, to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time.

The expedition will be particularly strong in artillery, as some of that at Santiago, commanded by Gen. Randolph, is to be drawn upon.

The Spanish papers announce that the cabinet council, Tuesday, was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.

Ministers expressed surprise that Gen. Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender, and Capt. General Blanco has been asked to send details. When these have been received the question of a court martial of Gen. Toral will be submitted.

City News.

—The list of those paying taxes to the amount of \$50 or more is large. It tells of the wealth of the city.

—Evidence of a coming election is found in the preparation of the voting list by the board of registration.

—The work of the dredger is complete, and the channel is now 10 feet at low water mark, all along the river.

—The Democratic County Convention will be held in this city, next week, Friday, July 29.

—Road Commissioner Sylvester is doing good, effective work on the roads on the East side, especially those outside the centre of travel.

—Hon. E. C. Burleigh was thrown from a carriage Saturday, receiving severe bruises and a bad injury to one thumb. It was a fortunate escape.

—Augusta churches contribute \$125.00 for the Hospital fund for Maine troops, and Bangor \$10 to \$12. Is this the measure of patriotism?

—Never was a gentle rain fall more thankfully received than Tuesday evening. It not only laid the dust but brought refreshment to every living thing.

—The decision of the city to pave Market square is in the interest of good health and cleanliness. Now let attention be paid to the streets, the roughest spot to be found in the city.

—Somehow the business men of Augusta are not happy over the enormous increase of city taxes for 1898. Improvements cost money, and macadamized streets are luxurious necessities.

—Some great racing is promised at the trotting park, in this city, Aug. 10, by the management, also a fine exhibition of blooded stock from a number of stables. The classes to be trotted and paced at 2:34, 1:50.00; 2:50 and 2:35 classes, \$100.00 each. It will be great sport.

—A pair of horses attached to a delivery wagon ran away, Friday, from Pettengill's Corner, and attempted to cross the railroad track just as the express was passing, the result being two dead horses and a badly demolished wagon, while bakers' goods were freely distributed along the way.

—One of the batteries furnished by the State, under the second call, was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Infantry, Saturday afternoon and another Monday. The third will be filled the present week and Maine's quota under the second call complete.

—The city authorities should at once put a stop to the excessive rate of speed at which the electric cars are run on Water street. The public has rights as well as the road and there is positive danger under the present arrangements.

Time can be made outside city limits but foot passengers and teams have rights on the business streets.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Below we present the more important portions of the message issued by Pres. McKinley and sent to Gen. Shafter, regarding the future governing of Cuba.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:
Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under the changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations.

All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights or persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are superseded or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their persons, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation.

As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The money so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and the payment of the expenses of the army.

The war tariff for the Santiago district has already gone into operation. It abolishes discriminating duties and reduces the tonnage tax, but the heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban products and the five cent export tax on iron are retained for a while at least.

County News.

—Plans for the new City Hall, Hallowell, have arrived, and bids for building are now being opened.

—The Waterville Board of Trade has subscribed \$1000 towards the stock of the Waterville and Wiscasset railroad.

—Dr. A. P. Snow, the veteran physician of Winthrop, remains in a critical condition. He is largely confined to his bed.

—The Methodist church, Gardiner, makes the cheering announcement that the debt on the society has been reduced one thousand dollars during the past year.

—The services of Prof. Freeman R. Sanborn have been secured for the coming year as principal of Oak Grove Seminary. Mr. Sanborn has been connected with the school two years and under his management the school has prospered.

—Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jackson of China, drove into Vassalboro village and stopping at one of the stores, Mrs. Jackson attempted to alight. The horse started, throwing her violently to the ground, the wheel passing over her. No serious injury occurred, beyond bruises and a severe shaking up.

—E. C. Stevens of Trinidad, Col., is at the home of E. A. Whiting, East Winthrop, for a few weeks. Other visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard of Brockton, Mass., Edgar Flint and daughter of Needham, Mass., and Mrs. Frank Buchanan and Mrs. Wilbur of Brockton, Mass.

—Elijah H. Webb, Vassalboro, aged 72, was thrown from a carriage by the starting of a young horse, Monday afternoon, and his leg dislocated, and the leg fractured just above the knee. Dr. M. M. Maby and Menzie of North Vassalboro were called and Mr. Webb is doing as well as can be expected.

—J. C. Faught, Esq., of Sidney, has a collection of old papers, documents, etc., which are very old and rare, and which is a plan of two lots of land in the town of Vassalboro, granted to his great-grandfather, Philip Faught, and his son, Jacob Faught, made in 1790. The lots are numbered 57 and 58; also a grant from the Plymouth Company to Jacob Faught, bearing date of the 8th of November, 1790. Also the original will, made by his great-grandfather in 1781, Matthew Hastings being the executor named therein. And a lot of tax bills, etc., committed to the care of Faught, constable and collector of Vassalboro in 1792.

Taxes are made out in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. Also an order to Jacob Faught from the Receiver General, Harrison Gray, of the District of Columbia, to collect the same, and dated December, 1772. Vassalboro then embraced the town of Sidney, and Lincoln County embraced Kennebec county. This was four years before the Revolutionary War, and twenty years before the town of Sidney was incorporated.

—The following is the school fund and mill tax apportionment of the county of Kennebec:

Schools.	Scholars.	Apportionment.
Albion	218	\$250.54
Augusta	311	\$363.24
Belfast	283	\$339.52
Bowdoin	268	\$321.76
China	372	\$446.

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What Hood's Did

It Cured Mother and Made Her Entirely Well

This Great Medicine Gives Vigor and Vitality.

"My mother was taken very sick. She had congestion of the liver and a bad kidney trouble. The prescriptions and medicines she took did not relieve her and she decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. She began taking it and the very next day she commenced to improve. She is now well and she owes it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She praises the medicine very highly and has recommended it to others. I had a severe bilious attack and my mother advised me to take Hood's Pills. I did so and never took any medicine that did me so much good. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and it gives me life and ambition." Mrs. D. A. STONE, Winthrop, Maine.

Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla are the only pills to take in the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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State News.

It will be gratifying news to the people of Corinna that Mr. Chas. A. Greenwood will rebuild the woolen mill at that place.

The farm house on the Pool road, owned by Deputy Sheriff Goldthwaite of Biddeford, and occupied by Mrs. Abbie S. Knox, was burned Tuesday morning. Loss, \$800. No insurance.

One of the worst fires at Lalesboro for many years occurred Sunday afternoon, resulting in the entire destruction of the farm buildings of A. E. Wyman and Mrs. Parker. The total loss is nearly \$5000, with no insurance.

The schooners, Charles E. Balch and the Mary E. Morse cleared from Kennebec river, Saturday, on their way to Santiago with a cargo of ice for the American hospitals in that place. The Balch has on board 1200 and Morse 850 tons.

Bates College is enriched by a bequest of \$5000 from the estate of the late Frances E. Webber of Boston. One-half the interest upon the sum is to be used annually for a scholarship, and the other half is to be placed at compound interest as a permanent fund for the college.

The last of the eight new locomotives for the Washington county railroad is on its way to the road where it will be used in the freight service. The locomotive is of the mogul pattern, and is about the size of the next to the largest lot of moguls that was bought by the Maine Central.

Purinton & Co., crew of Waterville commenced work Monday upon the new woolen mill to be built by Amos Abbott & Co. of Dexter. Brick and other material is fast arriving upon the ground for use and the work will be rushed along at a rapid rate during the next few weeks.

Rev. L. W. Coons, pastor of the Universalist church, Pittsford, received last week from the St. Lawrence University, N. Y., the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. This honor was conferred upon him for a special line of work in German theology taken up since leaving the University.

A large building, known as the "rick," on Main street, Bethel, occupied by the Bethel Chair Co., as the finishing and upholstery department of its business, was burned to the ground just before midnight, Friday. The chair Co.'s stock in the building, valued at \$5000, was nearly a total loss; insured for \$2100. The loss to the company will be \$5000, above the insurance and what was saved.

A horse driven by William Davis of Sebaste, became frightened at Milo, Monday, while the circus parade was passing and ran away. The occupants of the carriage, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and two children, were all thrown out and severely injured. Mr. Gordon's shoulder was broken, and it is thought Mrs. Davis received internal injuries that may be fatal.

The opening race meeting of the season on the Bangor road, the track will be held the second week in August. Manager Porter has hung out \$500 in purses in the thirteen classes. The programme is as follows: Monday, August 2—2.30 pace, 2.17 trot, 2.00 pace. Tuesday, August 9—2.30 trot, 2.16 pace, 2.14 trot, 2.05 pace. Wednesday, August 10—2.25 trot, 2.20 pace, 2.11 trot. Thursday, August 11—2.20 trot, 2.35 pace, 2.12 pace.

Mr. Arthur Merrill, Auburn, for several years the very efficient superintendent of the Lake Auburn Fish Hatchery, and later at the Monmouth Fish Hatchery, has accepted a position near Worcester, Mass., under direction of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission and will begin work August 1st. Since June, Mr. Merrill has been at the United States Fish Hatchery at Orland. Mr. Merrill's friends will be pleased to learn of this practical recognition of his services.

That the government intends to push the case against the Fairfield Floral Company was shown on Saturday evening, when G. Fred Terry was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal B. O. Norton, on a warrant charging him with aiding the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Mr. Terry was found on the street by Deputy Marshal Norton, who at once placed him under arrest. The commissioner found probable cause and Mr. Terry was bound over in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the United States grand jury at its next session. The fraud order which was recently placed on the New England Art Company is still in force, and as far as can be learned, no attempt has been made to restrain Postmaster Bradbury from holding the mail from them.

BRUNSWICK—Our firemen were called out Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, by a fire in the second story of a large wooden building opposite the cotton factory, occupied by the Excelsior laundry. The fire, a stubborn one, was extinguished in half an hour. At 11 o'clock, a fire broke out again called out by a fire in the same building, which was soon subdued. Thomas Stanwood, farmer, is in very feeble health from slow paralysis. Till a year since he was one of the healthiest-looking and most perfectly formed men in town. The Seventh Day Adventists are to hold a camping meet here Aug. 15. Their camp-ground will be near the mill, and it is expected over a hundred tents will be erected. The electric cars run every half hour to Merrymeeting park last Sunday, and were well filled with excursionists. We are suffering from sharp drought, only one eighth of an inch of rain having fallen since June 20. Our farmers are busy cutting their grain, and will cut a heavy crop. The dry weather has caused the fruit to drop badly, the blueberries to drop and the grapes to ripen.

General News.

It will be remembered that in August 1897, the bank at Napone, Ont., was robbed of \$35,000. Within the past week through their efforts to put the bills in circulation, William H. Holden, has been arrested in Boston, and Edward Pare in Manchester. These two noted criminals are brought to justice.

Mr. Emile Zola, the author who, with M. P. de la Gorce, is the leading editor of the *Aurore* here, has just been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs on the charge of libel brought against him by the officers of the Estaterazy court martial, has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland to avoid arrest.

While passing Sunday at Wadsworth Manor, Eylesbury, the Prince of Wales slipped on a stair and sprained his knee. While being conveyed to the railroad station in a chair, the latter broke, and his highness received a shaking up. A bulletin issued, Monday night, at Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, says the Prince has fractured his left knee cap.

Starvation and disease are declared to be working dire havoc with Blanco's soldiers in Havana. Refugees from Havana arriving by the British cruiser Talbot reiterate and confirm the tale of suffering. Food for the poorer people is scarcely obtainable. Deaths from starvation occur daily, while the Spanish soldiers stalked through the streets, going from house to house of the wealthier classes begging for food.

The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada for the purpose of adjusting business relations between the United States and Canada. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator George Gray of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine; Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa and Hon. John W. Foster of the District of Columbia. This looks to freer trade relations with our sister provinces.

Mrs. J. A. Porter, who is at Santiago engaged in Cross work, gave a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She says that it had not been for the Red Cross, hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nationalities. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into the Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded, was the most deplorable act in the history of warfare.

Nearly 60,000 of the 75,000 volunteers asked for by the President in his second call for troops have been recruited, and most of them have been mustered into the service. Of the number already recruited under the second call 30,000 have been assigned to regiments now in the field. A few less than 20,000 have been recruited since the first call. Some of these organizations have been mustered into service, but a few of them had the required number of men. Adjutant General Corbin hopes to have the details of the second call entirely cleared up by the first of August.

The *Fossische Zeitung*, one of the leading papers of Germany, in a much discussed article, prefaced by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling in America, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press. It proceeds to declare that Germany has always stood by America and reminds the Americans of Germany's friendly attitude during the Civil War. On the other hand, it says, Germany has suffered many petty annoyances from Spain; still she cannot help expressing her admiration of Spanish valor. The article reflects the general veering of the press in favor of the United States.

The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Co., Oakland, Calif., were blown up by a murderous Chinaman, Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables who were trying to arrest the murderer, killed the Chinaman who caused the explosion was employed in the works. He had killed his wife and daughter, named Sam Sing, Monday, in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defied the officers of the law who went to arrest him. The murderer fled into the magazine and exploded a ton of giant powder, barricaded himself and threatened to blow up the magazine if any one came to arrest him. Repeated demands to surrender brought the same reply, "If you come in here I will blow up the magazine," and he did. Only a small fragment of the Chinaman has been found. Great damage was done to the works.

The United States last year exported over 46,000,000 pounds of raw cotton into Japan. This was exceeded by the imports of China and India but the ratio of increase was much greater from the United States. What our pig iron does not give as good satisfaction in Japan as the English pig iron the Japanese importation of rails from England and the United States and large contracts have been awarded the United States, with the probability that we will secure yet more of this trade. American nails have driven other nails from the market, and the importation of kerosene is increasing, 70 per cent. of it coming from the United States. While it takes two years to fill a large order for locomotives in England, an American shop can turn them out at the rate of a half a dozen, and fill a large order in two months or so. In seven years the Japanese imports from the United States have increased from less than seven to over twenty-seven millions.

According to advices from Havana, received here today, Gov. Gen. Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated. Long before the admiral's dash out of Santiago harbor all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and the receipt of the dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstration of the nature of a festival. When the news of the disaster reached him, he was so overcome that he attempted to take his own life. He was rescued by his staff and Gen. Arolas of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was rescued and dismissed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days.

Every Berry Selected as carefully as the master builder chooses the most perfect stones for the completion of a famous piece of work.

So it is not to be wondered that the beverage made from Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee is par excellent.

And it is not strange that thousands of homes delight in the joys of a drink made from such material.

Every grocer who prides himself on handling the best class of goods sells Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee, in one and two pound cans, sealed with a seal and guarantee of perfection.

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POLITICAL.

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Hon. E. K. O'Brien of Thomaston, one of the popular Democrats of Maine is a candidate for the position now held by Hon. B. F. Chadbourne, as one of the Railroad Commissioners of Maine. The contest promises to be lively.

The host of friends of John H. McConne, the very efficient Waterville representative of the *Journal* will regret to learn that he is threatened with serious trouble with his eyes. It is hoped that complete rest will bring health and insure long years of service.

The call is out for a State Convention of the National Democratic Party, to be held in Portland to-day. The call issued by C. V. Holman declares that, "with a repugnance as inseparable as in 1896 to the ungodly financial teachings and the revolutionary demands of the Chicago platform, we are irrevocably committed to the determination to support no candidate for public office who accepts the doctrines or advocates the enactment into law of the false principles of that composite of assaults upon the public credit, the national honor, the federal judiciary, the established standard of values, the individual rights to liberty of contract."

It also severely criticizes the financial policy of the Republican party as enacted by the last Congress.

The political events of the past week have been the sharp contests in Acadia took Co. for the Republican nomination, resulting in the choice of Randolph W. Shaw for county attorney; Charles E. Dunn county commissioner; Louis Stearns of Caribou, and Henry C. Sharp of Monticello, for senators; Michael M. Clark, Houlton, clerk of courts; Levi H. Gray, Caribou, sheriff; Leland D. Ludwig, treasurer; J. H. Kidder and Jos. F. Cyr, register of deeds, and the letter from Hon. S. L. Lord, of Saco, Democratic candidate for Governor. In it he declares for the Chicago platform, "no platform ever suited the masses better and no party ever had a better, truer, or a more conscientious and able leader than did the democratic party in 1896, in William J. Bryan, who stands to-day in the hearts of democrats as second to no living patriot in this land of the free."

He also emphatically endorses the war resolution, but his position upon State questions will have no practical interest.

The Prohibition Law. Its manner of enforcement or rather non-enforcement, presents an exhibition of fraud and hypocrisy of such colossal proportions as should cause every progressive and true temperance man to blush with shame.

If there is any class of people in this State who are entitled to consideration from law makers and the courts, it is that class who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. The times are very trying to these people. In the laboring classes life is hope and safety are at stake. The law is so made that there must be something radically wrong in State and Nation when honest labor has to beg for a chance to earn enough to keep body and soul together.

In my belief, one of the most unjust and expensive evils with which the people of this State are burdened, is the present fee system, which saps the treasury of our country and absorbs the greater part of the revenue which should be derived by county or municipality from our courts. One has only to examine the reports of our county commissioners or the records of our lower courts, to learn that a great amount of money which ought to go to the benefit of the public is diverted to the pockets of a few depots, and that petty court officials, the abuses of the fee system result in very many instances, in persecution and extortion. I would most heartily recommend the abolition of this system, and the substitution of a system whereby all officers shall receive regular and reasonable compensation for duties performed, and all fees be turned into the county treasury. Under such a system our courts would be more than self supporting instead of being a burden upon county or municipality as at present.

There are many laws now on our statute books which should be repealed or amended. In addition to these reforms urged in our platform let us make of our courts a curbstone of expenses, and let all future laws be enacted with a view of bettering the conditions of the common people. Let us give allegiance to the cherished principles of the immortal Jefferson, among which are "Equal and exact justice to all men." "Economy in the public expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened."

And let the people much to be desired reforms will never be brought about until the democratic party is in the ascendancy in the State and knowing our cause to be just, let us press on to victory. Very truly yours, SAMUEL L. LORD, Saco, July 12, 1898.

The annual reunion of the 16th Maine Regimental Association will be held at Newport Village, Me., on Wednesday and Thursday, August 10th and 11th. A business meeting will be held at 4 P. M. Wednesday the 10th. Banquet at 8 P. M. Business meeting at 9 A. M. Thursday, 11th, after which, everything being favorable, there will be an excursion by steamer to Camp Benson. Headquarters at Newport will be at the Shaw House where the rates will be \$1.50-\$1.75 per day. There are two other hotels that will take a limited number at a less price. Also places where comrades can secure meals at 25 cents each. All comrades wishing to secure accommodations in advance can have their wants attended to by writing to comrade John W. Webster, Newport, Me. Reduced rates on railroads. Luther Bradford, Secretary.

Parties wanting a good farm near a thriving city, will do well to inspect the one advertised in this issue. It is a rare bargain.

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He came home looking badly un-
der, and that very night late out of
the house and met him and prob-
ably gave him money. Again they met,
and she would no longer venture out
on the prairie. He dared to come into
the post after the garrison had taken
the field. Again he demanded money
and told him that Miss Baird had con-
fessed to her. All this had been seen by
ladies, officers and soldiers, and people
declared this rough looking man to be
her lover, and her good name suffered.
Shortly afterward, early one morning,
an Irish school employee came out to
the post, shouting aloud that he had a
letter for the young lady at Major
Baird's, and she came down to him, and
a little later walked three miles to the
house where the writer of the letter was
lying, wounded in some fight the night
before, and he again demanded money
of her, and she sent away out to the
post for \$25, and then they let her go.
Her health had suffered seriously, as
had her good name. The Barrys begged
him to reveal the name and whereabouts
of this stranger that they might put an
end to his blackmailing, but she im-
plored them to do nothing, ask for noth-
ing. She had given her word not to be-
tray him. But Mr. Williams, who she
loved, Barry to send her home be-
cause this was the one place that
could not follow her. There can be
no explanation. He has committed
here or hereabouts some crime. He is
a fugitive from justice, and that
brave, devoted girl, for old time's sake
and the love she bears those who were
good to her in bygone days, is shielding
him to this day to the detriment of her
own peace, happiness and reputation.
Mr. Williams, will you lift the burden
from her life and tell me who this man
is or was?

"God forgive him! God pity him!"
was the heartbroken answer. "It is my
poor wife's favorite—Nathalie's own
son—my handsome, reckless boy,
Harry," and the poor father buried his
face in his arms as though, in his pain
and misery, he longed to hide it from
the world. It was some time before he
could speak with sufficient self control,
and then he told his story.

"I had used to vow when he was a big,
stalwart young fellow that he was a
little schoolboy in sunbonnet and short
dresses that Nathalie and he were to be
married some day. He was always fond
of her, but he was wild as a hawk and
invariably in some kind of trouble. He
went to Boston to work, and I can't
tell you the whole story—drink, gam-
bling, appeals to me for money, my
drink, more gambling, more appeals for
money, more trouble through pool buy-
ing, and God knows what all. Then one
night he came back here unexpectedly,
drunk and fawning. He had some
talk with Nathalie, for she came in cry-
ing. Next day he was gone. Then came
the detectives. He had forged my name
and my employer's too. He was caught,
tried, sentenced to prison, and after a
year escaped. That was the last of him
until now. Long ago we used to say
Nathalie was the only one who could
ever influence him, and long ago she
promised his poor mother over to be a
friend to him, and now even to my son
has been a curse, and through this
and thin she has striven to protect him.
My God, but it's hard—it's hard!"

So Maynard was right in his theory
after all. All the homeward way he
pondered over what he had learned,
striving to settle on the plan by which,
without bringing forward any money,
he could clear up Nathalie's real relation
to this outcast and scapegrace estab-
lished. If it were only possible to trace
the fellow and bring him to book! There
would be comfort in that, he thought,
for his heart was not against the
sundered, who could bring such shame
to the loving ones at home, such
shame and torment and peril to an in-
nocent and almost defenseless girl. Of
his own will the father had given May-
nard a written statement of the case to
place in Barry's hands, and already
Maynard had dispatched it to him,
while taking a copy to be used with
Athena at Russell's house.

Once more he alighted at the familiar
old station and made his way to the
cottage that was now Grace's home.
All the brother's share in his father's
little estate had been decided to her.
It was after sunset, and the soft hush of
twilight had fallen over the beautiful
valley. Even the drowsy hum of the
bees had died away, and only by the mellow
tolling of the distant church bell and
the soothing splash of the river sweeping
over its rocky bed was the silence broken.

The townfolk seemed mainly
gathering at the depot across the rapid
stream, for the train was late, and the
soft and dusty, lay unwhetted, un-
der, before him. Over on the play-
ground a knot of children had gathered
in absorbed attention about some elder,
for the glad young voices were hushed.
The long, shady walk before him was
deserted. The silver shield of the grow-
ing moon was already gleaming high
aloft. The stars began to twinkle in the
eastward heaven. The low rumble of
some faraway freight train was borne
for a moment on the breathless air, and
then again was peace and silence. Wrapp-
ed in thought, Maynard walked slowly
toward the outskirts of the village, seek-
ing no one whom he knew since cross-
ing the old bridge at the Mohawk;
turned mechanically to the west as he
reached a cross street as deeply shaded
as that by which he came, and there
something sprang up in his heart that
gave him a sudden thrill of horror, and
it was not embarrassment. This was the
street on which stood Gertrude Bonner's
house. Bowered among rose and lilac
bushes and pretty trees, it lay only a
few rods beyond that little rise in front
of him. That light, twinkling even now
through the foliage, must be in an up-
per window close under the roof-tree.
For an instant he wished he had taken
the other side of the street, then scorned
the thought as utterly unworthy. Why
should he shrink from meeting her?

Briskly now he strode on, his head
stout. If, as often in the old fur-
lough

"hustler" and the horse thief began to
infest the land. One night a dozen of
Gregg's best horses—all of Sergeant
Donnelly's patrol—were spirited away
from the bivouac at the headwaters of
the Mill River, and driven, as the trail
showed, away toward the Sweetwater
and there it was all split up and lost
among the breaks and ranges of the cat-
tle kings toward Rawlins and Rock
Springs. Gregg bellowed over with wrath
when three days later, nearly worn out,
his little squad of troopers reached the
main camp. Ray's troop was or-
dered out at once and bidden to raid the
country far and wide until he found out
where those horses were gone, and Ath-
erton chose Ray because stockmen, cat-
tlemen, scouts and Indians all knew
him, and malefactors feared him, and
with Ray's troop went Maynard, de-
tached at his own earnest request and
allowed to fill a temporary vacancy.

"It will do you good, Maynard,"
said the colonel kindly, "and give you
some valuable experience. Yes, I'm
glad to have you go." The summer heat
was fierce and the scorching wind blew
pitilessly over the desolate sagebrush
deserts beyond the Devil's Gate, and Ray
and his 60 loyal blue-jackets had rid-
den long marches from the time they
left the cool shades of the Pinedale and
the Clear Fork. But he cared for these
things, for he was a soldier, and he was
sure of stifling alkali dust. They were
bent on the recovery of those horses no
matter how the thieves had taken them.
They had marched through the Sweet-
water valley the previous year and had
seen many a hard-looking character who
longingly eyed their clean-lined horses.
No man yet had ventured to "lift" a
horse from Billy Ray's picket, and it
tickled the vanity of his troopers that
they and not Gregg's should be sent to
recover Gregg's horses. The trail, though
nearly five days old when found, was
still distinct, and Maynard was get-
ting more an hour of useful lessons
for Ray had taken more than a liking
to the quiet, and faced young fellow
and had no difficulty at all in deeply
interesting him in the work.

Everybody in the regiment seemed to
know by this time that he had returned
from his mission with a horse for Na-
thalie Baird. There had been some of
woful, wordy battling at Russell, for
the feud between Mrs. Gregg and Mrs.
Turner had involved others besides their
lords, and Atherton was glad of the
order that sent his whole command into
the mountains and foothills, and far
away from the smoky and tangled
seem to have taken root at the fort.
Turner's grin, sad, sorrow face grew
longer than ever, and even more than
ever did he seem to withdraw from the
society of his fellows. He, too, was
thankful to get away from the post and
into the field.

Up to the time the last of the reg-
iment marched from Russell no doubt
had been found of the runaway burglars,
but their duped accomplices, Michael
and Bridget, had had their trial, been
found guilty of complicity at least and
were "doing time" at Laramie. All
doubt as to how the fire started was at
last cleared up. Every one accepted the
theory that Mike threw away the cigar
match with which he lighted his cigar
it dropped, still glowing, in the dust
close to the basket in which Bridget
kept her kindling. The fierce draft
through cracks and crevices fanned its
feeble glow into a blaze as the precious
pairs fled to the premises. The blaze had
reached the tent. The base of the tent
was soon afire. The flames leaped to the
table, the dry, rough board partition
and then the bracket lamp of brittle
glass, filled with forbidden kerosene,
and that, bursting, deluged the wood-
work with liquid fire. This was the
explanation accepted by the duly organ-
ized board of officers. Every one noted
with the excitement of the springtime,
settled, except the perennial practical
jokes in which Mrs. Turner was a factor
and the question of Nathalie Baird's
relationship to the lamented Boston, who
had disappeared as though from the
face of the earth.

They were talking of that very fel-
low, were Ray and Maynard, the day
they forded the Sweetwater and struck
out for the southward hills. Maynard
couldn't understand, he said, how men
dared run off with cavalry horses, be-
cause the S brand on the shoulder
would stamp them at once as stolen
property.

"Why, bless your heart, Maynard,"
said Ray, "that's no bar. Stealing gov-
ernment property is no crime in Wyom-
ing or anywhere else on the frontier.
Besides, all they've got to do is to touch
up that brand a little, and the U S be-
lieves it's a brand on a tumbler, or some
other equally transparent device. But no
joke ever convinces a citizen of stealing
from Uncle Sam, and in these parts at least,
why, it's a feather in the cap of those
fellows to run off our stock, and the
gang that did this trick were no novices,
nor were they in number."

And that night proved the truth of
Ray's conjecture.

Just before sunset away in among the
jagged hills and ravines that hem the
Sweetwater valley on the south the dust
begrimed troop halted and dismounted,
while Ray held brief converse with the
owners a little "chit-chat," one of whom
the captain knew. He had served his first
time in the old regiment and, in com-
mon with all the other "old hands,"
would do almost anything for Ray; but
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"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS

For the Maine Farmer!

Professor Henry says that our experiment stations have paid no small part of their cost in bringing the rape plant forward to the attention of stockmen.

There has been a deal of literature over the matter of curing hay broadcast among farmers through agricultural papers, yet there is still much to learn through their own observation.

The hay crop now is substantially all harvested in all the central and southern parts of the State. It is rare indeed that on the larger farms all the crop is secured in the month of July. So much to the credit of continuous good weather.

Hightop Sweeting apple trees are still bearing fruit on the farm of C. C. Syl-

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Hightop Sweeting apple trees are still bearing fruit on the farm of C. C. Sylvester, an octogenarian of this town of freedom, that the owner's grandfather brought from Seltwater, Mass., on his lack over one hundred years ago.

A well known farmer noted for his success in growing hay recommends fourteen quarts timothy and the same of red-top seed to the acre. This is heavier seeding than is usually practiced. What have our readers to say about such seeding being desirable?

That the ratio between the number of cattle in grower's hands and the people of the country is widening there can be no question. There are not so many cattle as several years ago while the population goes steadily on increasing. There can be only one result from this—a gradual and certain strengthening of the value of cattle and the price of beef. To a stock farmer who catches on to this fact and shapes his efforts to correspond will be in the swim, all ready to reap the advantages of the situation.

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That stock farmer who catches in time to do so, to fact and shapes his efforts to correspond will be in the swim, all ready to reap the advantages of the situation.

Our stock fanciers are not likely to have their enthusiasm greatly warmed up by such caricatures as are figured in the last bulletin from the board of agriculture. One has enough to bear in the flaring scrolls that go with modern made up war news, but save us from its deforming the fair forms and lines of beauty of our domestic animals! De-

scriptions, also, copied from ancient annals are as far out of date as the "white or that travelled," a century ago compared with the smooth and perfected outlines of the Kennebec and Somerset steele of to-day. Give us something modern.

The New York Produce Review and American Creamery give the receipts of butter for the month of June in that city as fourteen and a quarter per cent less than last year. There is also a slight falling off in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. This is contrary to expectations all around. Plainly there is not being so much butter made this summer as a year ago. In the dairy sections of the far West the attention of farmers has been turned more to the production of grain and the growing of beef. In Maine, large sales of cows have kept the number down. As a result of the falling off in the make of butter, the price has ranged one to two cents a pound higher than a year ago. The outlook for the dairy business is bright for the remainder of the season.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

An allusion was made in our editorial columns a couple of weeks ago to the importance of a measure of attention to our agricultural interests through such promotion as may be called for from the introduction and multiplication of insect and weed pests. If we have any hope for the prosperity of our State at large in view will so broaden their observation as to include this great industry of farming, they will readily catch on to the fact that a movement of that kind has been well of vast significance. The principle of promotion through protection is being established in constitutional law, and is frequently recognized in legislative enactments. This is the solid foundation of all our domestic animal laws. See what the State of Massachusetts has expended in the effort to hold at bay the ravages of the gypsy

Western States have legislated road. A
against the introduction and dissemina- pleasant